



Chromium and Cadmium Replacement Options for Advanced Aircraft

Keith Legg

HCAT Program Review, KSC, Nov 2003

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. REPORT DATE NOV 2003		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2003 to 00-00-2003	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Chromium and Cadmium Replacement Options for Advanced Aircraft				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Rowan Technology Group,1590 S. Milwaukee Ave., Suite 205,Libertyville,IL,60048				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES 23rd Replacement of Hard Chrome Plating Program Review Meeting, November 18-19, 2003, Cape Canaveral, FL. Sponsored by SERDP/ESTCP.					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 72	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			



Chrome replacement

Summary of best options

Technology	Applications	Limitations
Thermal spray (HVOF)	Landing gear, hydraulics, flap tracks	>0.001" thick Not IDs
Electroless Ni (Ni-P, Ni-B)	IDs, other NLOS, TDC alt.	Adhesion, build-up, heat treat
Nano Co-P electroplate	IDs, TDC alt., carrier LG?	Heat treat
PVD	Gun barrel IDs, small components	Cost <0.001" thickness
Plasma spray	IDs > 3" (> 1.5" with new gun)	ID > 1.5" >0.001" thick

Niche options

- ❑ **Ion (Plasma) Nitride**
 - 500°C vacuum heat treat
 - Add oxide for corrosion resistance
- ❑ **Electrocomposites**
 - Electroplated Ni or Co with hard particles
- ❑ **Laser cladding**
 - Weld surfacing (also laser glazing, LSI, etc.)
- ❑ **Electrospark deposition (alloying)**
 - Localized repair and build-up
- ❑ **Explosive cladding**
 - Wide area bonding – IDs, gun tubes, etc.



Data available

Large quantity of detailed performance data available from HCAT, including rig and flight tests; also commercial flight experience

HVOF – available data

Reports - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: http://207.152.96.131/w2g/cgi/kmcgi.exe?O=DIR0000000FH2&V=0

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rowanweb (Keith Legg)

Projects and partners

HCAT
HARD CHROME ALTERNATIVES TEAM Hard Chrome Alternatives Team

Reports

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Type	Name	Size	Modified	Version
<input type="checkbox"/> Folder	DARPA pre-HCAT project <i>The HCAT program grew out of this evaluation of chrome replacement options. Report includes HVOF, PVD, Laser Cladding, and methods for reducing chrome tank emissions.</i>	2 Ob.	2003/08/01 17:35	
<input type="checkbox"/> Folder	JSF Reports - Rowan <i>Rowan Technology Group Reports for the Joint Strike Fighter IPT</i>	5 Ob.	2003/09/08 14:23	
<input type="checkbox"/> Folder	Landing Gear Reports <i>HCAT and Canadian HCAT reports, including Joint Test Reoperts, Cost and Performance Reports, Final Program Reports</i>	3 Ob.	2003/11/06 15:52	
<input type="checkbox"/> Folder	Propeller Hub Reports <i>Joint Test Report, Cost and Performance Report, Final Report</i>	1 Ob.	2003/11/14 12:26	

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Reports available

HCAT

- ❑ **Landing Gear**
 - **Joint Test Report**
 - **Cost and Performance Report**
 - **Final Report (NRL report)**
- ❑ **Propeller Hubs**
 - **Joint Test Report**
 - **Cost and Performance Report**
 - **Final Report (NRL report)**
- ❑ **JSF Reports**
 - **HVOF as a Cr replacement**
 - **ID Cr alternatives**
 - **Repair options for Cr and Cd**
- ❑ **Original DARPA Cr options report**

C-HCAT (Landing Gear folder)

- ❑ **Heroux Devtek**
 - **Fluid compatibility**
 - **Grinding**
 - **NDI**
 - **Stripping**
- ❑ **DND**
 - **Coupon testing**
- ❑ **Messier-Dowty**
 - **F-18 landing gear and drag brace rig tests (available shortly)**
- ❑ **Goodrich (available later)**
 - **Dash-8 rig test**
 - **Bend tests**

Note: C-HCAT is all WC-CoCr

Applications - military

Qualified

- ❑ **Landing gear components approved for HVOF coating at Hill AFB**
 - A-10 MLG Piston
 - A-10 NLG Piston
 - B-1 MLG Axle
 - C-130 MLG Piston
 - C-141 MLG Bogie Beam
 - C-141 Outer Cylinder
 - C-5 MLG Roll Pin
 - C-5 MLG Ball Screw
 - C-5 MLG Outer Pitch
 - F-15 Drive Keys
 - KC-135 MLG Axles
- ❑ **Messier-Dowty**
 - CF-18 steering covers, piston heads, MLG hexagon repair
- ❑ **F-22 (Raptor)**
 - F-119 engine, convergent nozzle actuators

Rig and flight test

- ❑ **NADEP-CP, H-S, WR-ALC**
 - EA-6B landing gear (flight)
 - P-3 bomb bay door actuators (flight)
 - E-2C, C-2, P-3, and C-130: prop tailshaft, low pitch stop lever sleeve, rocker land (rig)
- ❑ **Lockheed**
 - P-3 landing gear (rig)
- ❑ **Messier-Dowty**
 - F-18 landing gear (rig)
- ❑ **TF-33 engine, (P&W)**
 - Accelerated Mission Test (AMT)
- ❑ **NAVAIR PAX, Greene Tweed**
 - Hydraulic actuator rig tests

**F-35 – Goodrich
WC-CoCr baselined for
piston and axle journals**

Applications - commercial

□ Commercial – OEM

- Boeing - >100 spot HVOF uses
- B767-400 HVOF on landing gear (production)
- Airbus 380 spec'd for HVOF WC-CoCr (Goodrich)
- GEAE uses for GTE shafts
- Bombardier flap tracks
- Messier-Dowty installing HVOF for landing gear

□ Commercial – MRO

- Boeing permits HVOF for repair to 0.010"
- Delta using HVOF landing gear repair in own maintenance shop
 - Similar moves at United and American
- Flap and slat tracks, various aircraft



Advantages and limitations

Advantages

- ❑ **Much better wear resistance**
- ❑ **Lower seal wear (with proper superfinish)**
- ❑ **Takes a good finish (superfinish)**
- ❑ **Little or no fatigue debit**
- ❑ **Dry process, no embrittlement**
- ❑ **Easily stripped**
- ❑ **Widely available**

Limitations

- ❑ **Spalls at high cyclic bending load (close to yield)**
- ❑ **Spalls with high point or line load**
- ❑ **Coating can corrode (different mechanism)**
- ❑ **Cannot coat IDs**
- ❑ **Substrate heating (must control process)**
- ❑ **Must be done in booth (noise and dust, robotic)**

Developments needed

❑ **More ductile HVOF coating**

- **Primarily needed for MRO (thick coatings)**
 - Existing material fine for OEM use
- **Avoid spalling at high load**
- **Will almost certainly have worse wear (softer)**
 - But still better than EHC
- **Use only where high bending or contact stresses**
- **May be a layered coating with ductile build and brittle overlay**
 - Increased wear rate on breakthrough

❑ **Same grinding wheel for steel and HVOF**

- **Is being done commercially**
- **Hill AFB tests under way – looks readily doable**

Summary of HVOF implementation issues

□ Integrity at high stress

- Issue only for thick overhaul coatings on carrier-based aircraft
- Sensitive to cyclic contact stress
 - Not seen in rig tests but should be watched

□ Masking

- Can be very personnel-intensive
- Cannot use tapes
- Hard masking needed – have to build up mask inventory

□ Grinding

- Need Al_2O_3 wheel for metal but diamond wheel for HVOF carbides
- Machine resetting or different grinding procedures (feeds, speeds, lubricants)
- Recent testing looks good

□ Corrosion

- EHC does not corrode – substrate corrodes and undercuts coating
- HVOF matrix (Co) can corrode, causing roughening, leakage, but not undercutting
 - Slow increases in leakage rather than catastrophic flaking
 - Seen with one operator's actuators in Europe – probably due to specific fluids or de-icers used only there

□ Embrittlement relief

- Hydrogen appears to diffuse slower through HVOF – may need longer H bake after Nital etch



Electroless Ni

Electroless Ni, being a Ni material, is next against the wall and is on the JSF Restricted Materials List.

Consider as an intermediate coating – a lot better than chrome, but likely to need replacement itself pretty soon.

Applications

- ❑ **Wide variety of industrial applications**
- ❑ **Aircraft**
 - **GTE components – P&W uses Ni-B various parts**
 - **Compressor blades (erosion, corrosion)**
 - **Shaft rebuilding**
 - **Flap tracks**
 - **Bearing journals**

Advantages and limitations

- ❑ **Advantages**
- ❑ **No electrodes**
- ❑ **No edge build-up**
- ❑ **Thin or thick**
- ❑ **A variety of EN composites available**
 - **SiC**
 - **Diamond**
 - **Teflon**
- ❑ **Limitations**
- ❑ **Adhesion always a concern**
- ❑ **Requires 300-400°C heat treat for max hardness**
- ❑ **Hydrogen evolved during deposition**
 - **Does not seem to cause embrittlement**
- ❑ **Bath must be dumped periodically**

Data available

- ❑ **Like EHC electroless Ni has been around for so long that little data is available**
 - **Especially need comparison to EHC**
- ❑ **Some data available from vendors**
 - **Concern over reliability, accuracy**
- ❑ **Beware – most data will be for heat treated state, but most airframe usage will be as-deposited**
 - **Wear not as good, corrosion better**
- ❑ **Studies of a number of electroless and electroplated Ni coatings being done by AFRL**
 - **Work ongoing**
 - **Typical hardness 700 – 850 HV**
 - **Good barrier corrosion, but no protection if breached (as with Cr)**
 - <http://www.materialoptions.com/w2g/cgi/kmcgi.exe?O=DIR0000000H8I&V=0>
 - joseph.kolek@wpafb.af.mil

Implementation issues

- ❑ **Reliable adhesion is biggest production issue cited by aerospace users**
- ❑ **Requirement for heat treating for maximum hardness means that for many applications must be used as-deposited**
 - **Significantly lower wear resistance**
 - **Data needed for as-deposited and heat treated state**

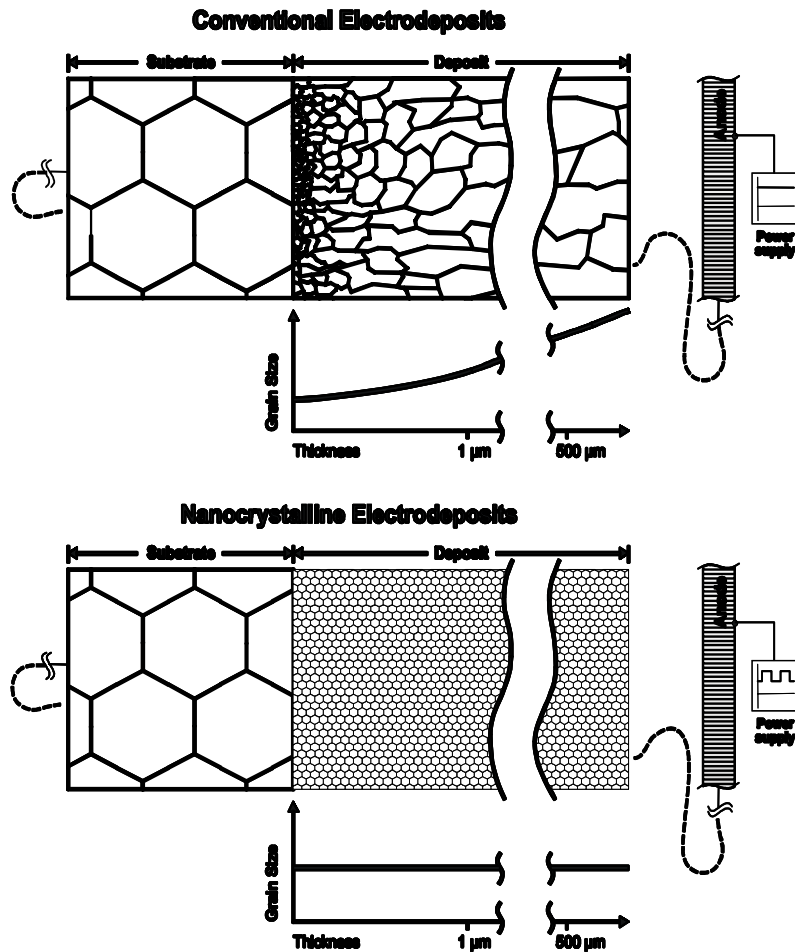
Nanophase Co-P

**New coating developed by Integran of Toronto,
Canada**

SERDP Project #1152, almost completed

**[http://www.materialoptions.com/w2g/cgi/kmcgi.exe?
O=GRP0000000H8F&V=0](http://www.materialoptions.com/w2g/cgi/kmcgi.exe?O=GRP0000000H8F&V=0)**

Description



Pulse Plating favors nucleation of new grains over growth of existing grains, resulting in an ultra-fine grain structure throughout the entire thickness of the coating, right from the substrate interface.

Typical deposition conditions

2ms pulses

125Hz, 25% duty cycle

2 – 3V, 150mA/cm²

Advantages and limitations

Advantages

- ❑ **Drop-in**
 - **Wherever EHC can go Co-P can go**
- ❑ **Better corrosion than EHC**
- ❑ **Little or no embrittlement**
 - **May work for field repair**
- ❑ **Looks usable to replace EHC, TDC, brush Cr**

Limitations

- ❑ **ESOH**
 - **OSHA pel for Co (8hr TWA) = 0.1 mg(Co)/m^3**
 - **OSHA pel for metallic Cr (8hr TWA) = 1 mg(Cr)/m^3**
 - **Co not known carcinogen**
 - **No regs at this time**
- ❑ **Heat treat for best hardness**
- ❑ **Requires pulse power supplies**
 - **Capital cost**



Data available

Info at

<http://www.materialoptions.com/w2g/cgi/kmcgi.exe?O=GRP0000000H8F&V=0>

nCo-P structure

Nano Co-P alloy coatings developed under SERDP project PP-1152 as an environmentally-benign replacement for hard Cr coatings for NLOS applications.

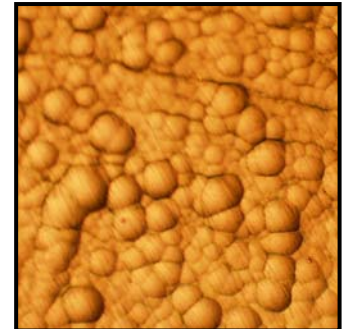
Synthesis of Nanocrystalline Co-P Alloys

- Electrodeposition parameters modified to yield deposits with average grain sizes below 100nm
- Pulsed Current Deposition
- Plating Efficiency >90%
- Deposition rate 2-8 mills/hr
- Consumable & nonconsumable anode

Coating Thickness and Integrity of Nano Co 2-3wt%P

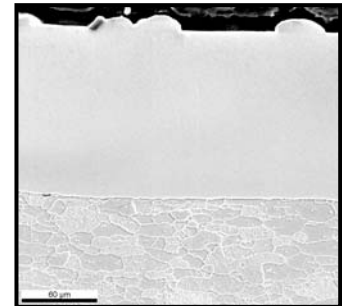
Surface Morphology

- ▷ Nodular, cauliflower morphology
- ▷ No pits, cracks, pores



Cross-Section

- ▷ Thickness ~135μm
- ▷ No pits, cracks, pores



Implementation issues

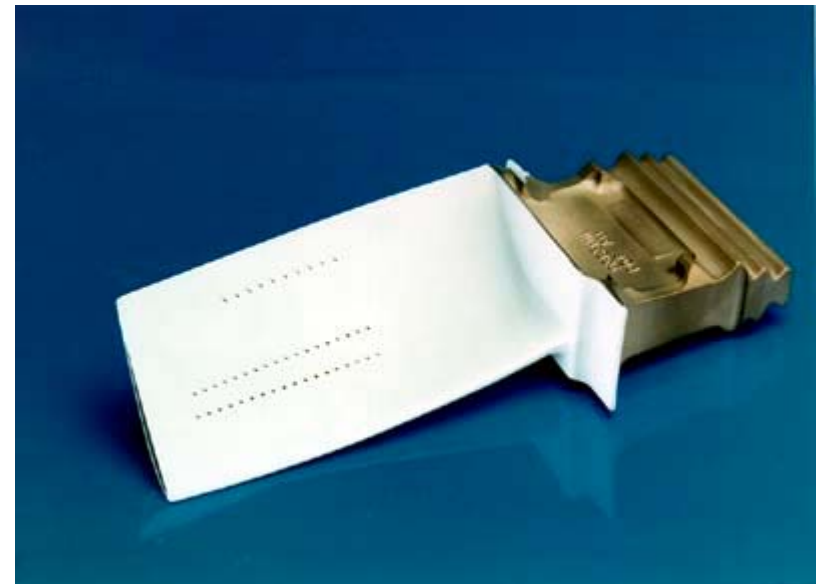
- ❑ **ESTCP program approved between HCAT, Lockheed, Curtiss-Wright, Smiths Aero, NADEP JAX, OO-ALC to validate for ID EHC and for TDC replacement**
 - **Will begin January 04**
 - **Primary issues:**
 - **Can it work as a TDC alternative?**
 - **Heat treat requirements to meet TDC requirements**
 - **Embrittlement – is it really non-embrittling?**
 - **Long term bath and process stability in depot environment (processing many different items)**

Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD)

PVD involves deposition from a solid material source – evaporation, sputtering, arc

Applications

- ❑ **Limited applications in aerospace**
- ❑ **Major application is TBCs**
 - **E-beam evaporated ZrO_2**
- ❑ **Wear resistance**
 - **TiN**
 - **Bearing races and retainers**
- ❑ **Blade erosion**
 - **MDS Prad coating**
- ❑ **Fretting**
 - **AlCu**
- ❑ **Low friction**
 - **Variations of MoS_2**



Advantages and limitations

Advantages

- ❑ **Very hard, wear resistant**
- ❑ **Reproducible, high quality**
- ❑ **Smooth**
 - **No finishing needed**
- ❑ **Probably good TDC alternative**
- ❑ **Many vendors**
 - **Esp. for TiN, DLC**

Limitations

- ❑ **Cost**
- ❑ **Thin (typically $3\mu\text{m}$ – $0.0001''$)**
 - **Cannot be used for rebuild**
- ❑ **Lack of specs**
- ❑ **Vacuum requirements**
 - **Size limitations**
 - **Substrate temperature typically $>250^{\circ}\text{C}$**
 - **Less reliable at low T**
 - **High cleanliness**
 - **Line of sight**

Data available

- ❑ **Large amounts of data available for many PVD coatings**
 - **Most in R&D journals**
 - **Little or no publicly available data for aerospace production use**

Implementation issues

- ❑ **Best applications for thin wear- or RCF-resistant items for max life (difficult to strip)**
 - **Items that will not be refurbished**
 - **Pins, gears, bearings**
 - **Niche applications**
- ❑ **Need data on wear and seal performance**
- ❑ **Easy to make components into cutting tools, esp with gears**
- ❑ **ID hard coatings under development**
 - **Marshall Labs, Paradigm Shift Techs**

Plasma spray

Plasma spray guns can be small and the stand-off distance (gun-substrate) is much less than with HVOF

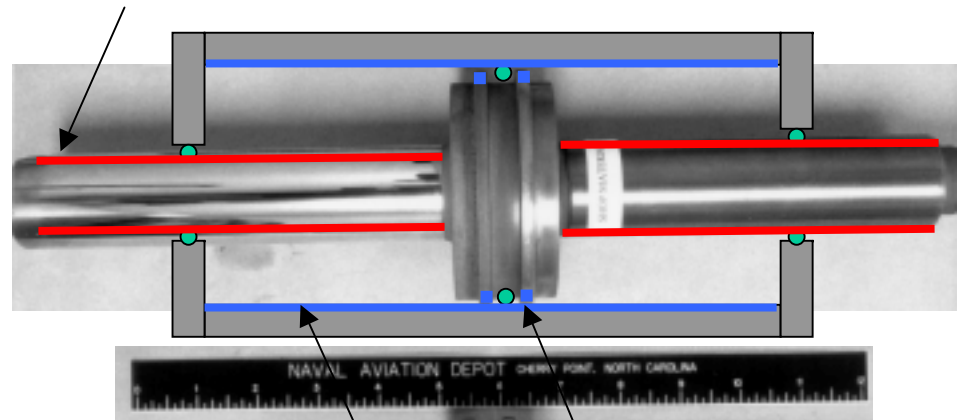
Applications

- ❑ **Already specified for various repairs and build up in GTEs and airframes**
 - **Often used for same-material dimensional restoration**
- ❑ **In general new applications use HVOF rather than plasma spray**
 - **Plasma spray cheaper but quality lower**
- ❑ **Good method for coating IDs**
 - **Most guns only capable of coating >3" ID**
 - **New Sulzer Metco F-300 gun >1.6"**
 - **Makes most sense when already use HVOF for OD, so can do ID and OD with same spray booth, robot, etc.**

CH-53 helicopter blade damper

- ❑ **Approved for repair**
- ❑ **T400 plasma spray on ID**
- ❑ **Typical actuator coatings:**
 - **Rod – HVOF/D-gun WC-Co, WC-CoCr, WC-CrNi**
 - **Piston – HVOF/D-gun WC-Co, T400**
 - **ID – plasma spray T400**

**HVOF/D-gun
WC-Co (rod)**



**Plasma spray
Triballoy 400
(ID, piston)**

Advantages and limitations

Advantages

- ❑ **Similar to HVOF**
- ❑ **Able to coat inside IDs down to 3" ID for most guns, 1.6" for Sulzer F-300 gun**

Limitations

- ❑ **Adhesion not as good as HVOF**
 - **3-7 ksi vs >10 ksi**
- ❑ **Lower porosity than HVOF**
 - **10% vs 1 - 2%**
 - **Can allow leak-by in gas-over-fluid systems**
- ❑ **Requires grind, superfinish**
 - **More difficult for ID than OD**



Data available

Nowhere near the amount of data available for HVOF. ID coating data available from HCAT ID plasma spray program.

**[http://www.materialoptions.com/w2g/cgi/kmcgi.exe?
O=GRP0000000GOW&V=0](http://www.materialoptions.com/w2g/cgi/kmcgi.exe?O=GRP0000000GOW&V=0)**

Implementation issues

- ❑ **May need to be sealed for some hydraulic applications**
- ❑ **Surface finish not well defined – likely to need superfinish**
- ❑ **Design of air sweep to take heat and overspray from ID**
- ❑ **Plunge-grinding specs for OEM pistons**
 - **Coat piston, then plunge-grind seal groove**

Conclusions on Cr replacement options

- ❑ **HVOF is the method of choice for most ODs**
 - **WC-CoCr** wherever possible for better corrosion resistance
 - **Where stress is too high we will need a more ductile coating**
 - Maybe nCo-P, electro- or electroless Ni, or similar, trading wear life for coating integrity
- ❑ **For IDs standard HVOF not viable**
 - **Electro- and electroless plating**
 - Widest applications, including thin dense and flash Cr replacement
 - **ID plasma spray**
 - Most cost-effective when using HVOF or other thermal spray for OD
 - **PVD**
 - Niche applications because of cost and complexity
 - ◆ Could be broadened with reliable vendors, data, specs, especially for TDC replacement



Cadmium replacement options

Usage

Steel Components

- ❑ The “cure-all” corrosion coating
- ❑ Good salt spray and scribed corrosion protection
- ❑ No hydrogen embrittlement or stress corrosion cracking
- ❑ ODs and IDs
- ❑ Plate steel to protect Al



Fasteners

- ❑ Correct lubricity (avoid changes to torque-tension specs)
- ❑ No hydrogen embrittlement
- ❑ Retain thread profile

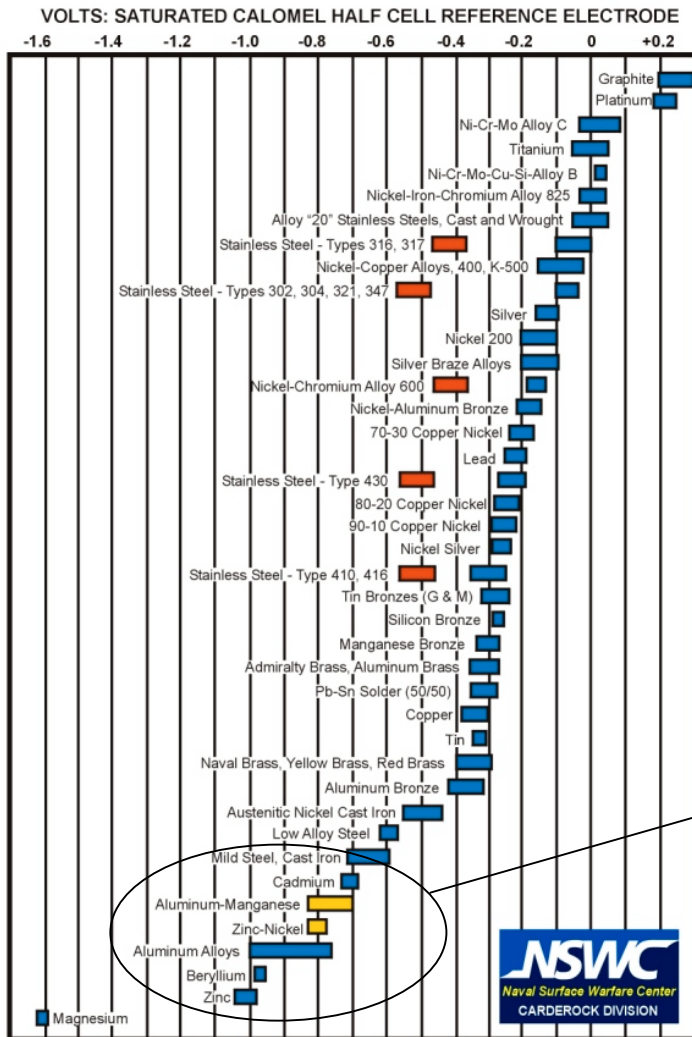


Connectors

- ❑ For electrical equipment
- ❑ Low contact resistance
- ❑ Non-insulating corrosion products
- ❑ Solderable a plus

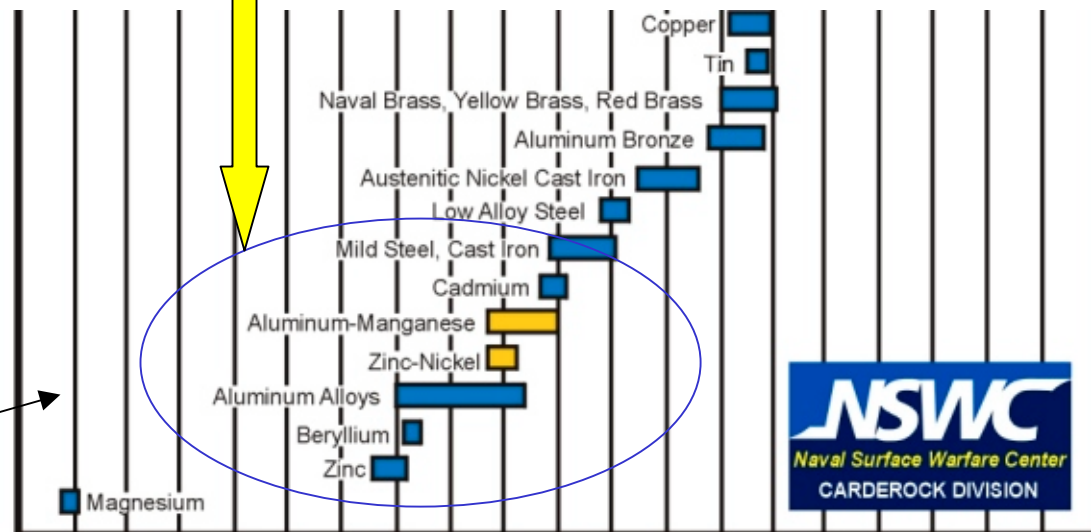


Galvanic series

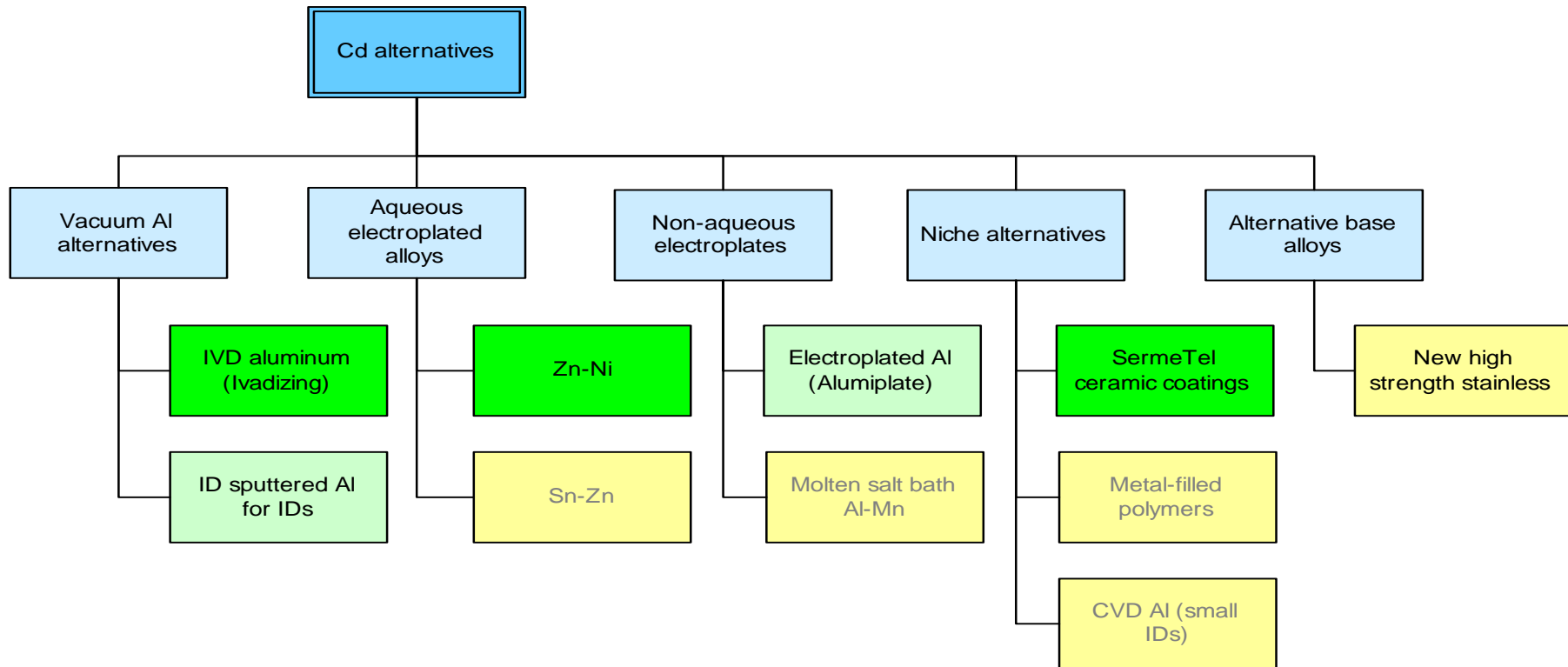


- Al and Al alloys
- Zn-Ni
- Al-Mn
- Zn
- Be!!

Mother Nature left us short on options!



Summary of Cd alternative options




Al is the only “global” replacement
Almost everything needs chromate conversion

JSF Cd Alternatives Report

- ❑ Requirements
- ❑ Alternatives
 - Zn-Ni, Sn-Zn electroplates
 - Alumiplate
 - Al-Mn molten salt bath
 - IVD and CVD Al
 - Sputtered Al
 - Thermal spray
 - SermeTels
 - Filled polymers
 - High strength stainless steel

<http://www.materialoptions.com/w2g/cgi/kmcgi.exe?O=DIR0000000GK&V=0>

LINKING GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES WITH MARKETS



Cadmium Replacement Alternatives for the Joint Strike Fighter

Courtesy U.S. Navy.
Photo by Photographer's Mate 2nd Class Steven McCoy

Report to:
William Green
Geo-Centers

Rowan Project #: 3105JSF3


Contract Number: N00173-98-D-2006, D.O. 0002
Subcontract Number: GC-3363-99-004
P.O. Number: 28578MK

Report Number: Final

Date: December 18, 2000

Author: Keith Legg klegg@rowantechnology.com

This document is approved by Kathy Crawford for Distribution Statement A - Unlimited Distribution under JSF Case Number JSF01-0138 as of 23 Aug 01



ROWAN TECHNOLOGY GROUP

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Joint Test Report

❑ Cd alternatives report for low strength steels (<220 ksi)

- Boeing, JGPP
- Sn-Zn
- Acid Zn-Ni (Boeing)
- Alkaline Zn-Ni
- IVD Al

<http://www.jgpp.com/projects/cadmium/jtr.html>

<http://www.materialoptions.com/w2g/cgi/kmcgi.exe?O=DIR000000016D&V=0>

Engineering and Technical Services
for Joint Group on Pollution
Prevention (JG-PP) Projects

Joint Test Report
BD-R-1-1

for Validation of
Alternatives to Electrodeposited
Cadmium for Corrosion Protection and Threaded
Part Lubricity Applications

October 1, 2002

Distribution Statement "A" applies.
Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Contract No. DAAE30-98-C-1050
Task No. N.272
CDRL A006

Prepared by:
National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence (NDCEE)

Submitted by:
Concurrent Technologies Corporation (CTC)
100 CTC Drive
Johnstown, PA 15904

IVD AI

Vacuum PVD process

**Fully qualified and quite widely used by OEMs
and depots**

**Spec MIL-C-83488 for Al coating does not define
deposition method**

Applications

□ Military

- **F-4**
- **F-14**
- **F-15**
- **F-16**
- **F-18**
- **AV-8B**
- **A-12**
- **V-22**
- **Apache**

□ Commercial

- **Boeing 737, 747, 757, 767**
- **McDonnell-Douglas DC9, 10, MD-80, 90, 11**
- **Bombardier Dash 7, 8**
- **Airbus A300, A310**

Advantages and limitations

Advantages

- ❑ **Qualified commercial process**
 - **Commercial coating shops**
 - **IVD-coated fasteners available commercially**
- ❑ **Clean and safe**
- ❑ **Good performance**
- ❑ **No H embrittlement**

Limitations

- ❑ **Vacuum process**
 - **Expensive**
 - **Awkward**
- ❑ **Poor quality coating as-deposited**
 - **Peen and chromate**
- ❑ **Poor throwing power**
- ❑ **Soft and easily damaged**
 - **Cannot easily be repaired**
- ❑ **Dissolves in alkaline cleaners**
 - **MRO users may have to change cleaning process**



Data available

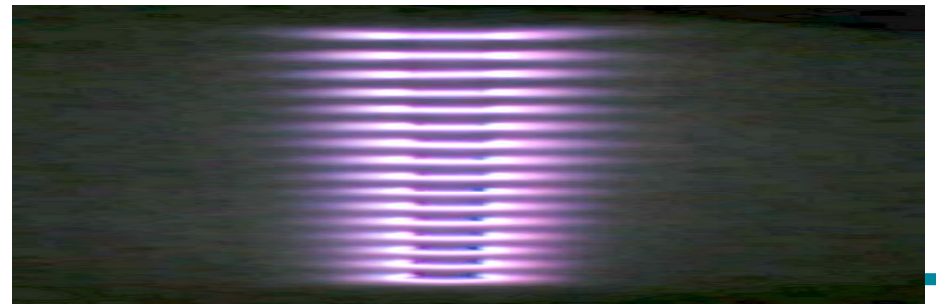
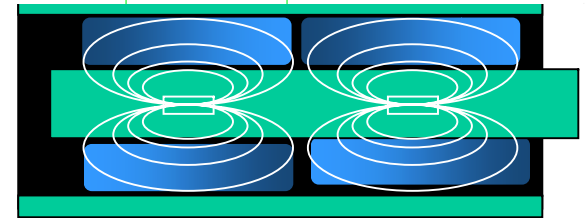
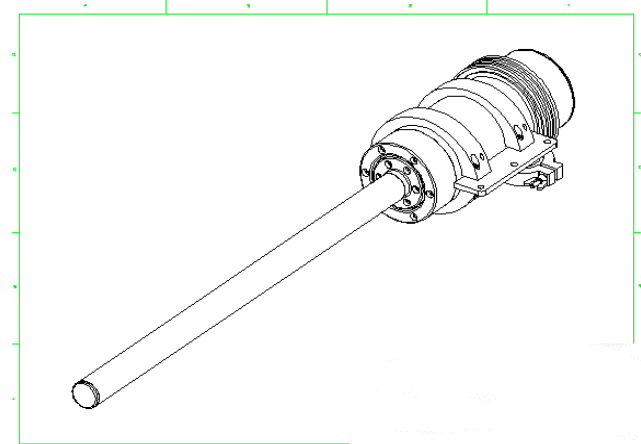
Data available from Boeing, JGPP report

<http://www.jgpp.com/projects/cadmium/jtr.html>

<http://www.materialoptions.com/w2g/cgi/kmcgi.exe?O=DIR0000000I6D&V=0>

PVD Al for IDs – sputtered Al

- ❑ **Marshall Labs Plug and Coat**
 - Works inside IVD chamber
- ❑ **Makes it possible to coat OD and ID simultaneously Plug & Coat**
 - Add-on to existing IVD chamber
- ❑ **Status**
 - Being installed at Hill AFB
 - Commercially available
 - Meets MIL Spec.
- ❑ **Note: All Al coatings require use of proper aqueous cleaners (avoid alkaline cleaners)**



Developments needed

- ❑ **Some additional environmental embrittlement data needed**
- ❑ **Plug and Coat miniaturization needed for smaller IDs**
 - **Under way at Marshall Labs**
- ❑ **Porosity and need for peening always an issue**
 - **Various approaches for better coating quality**
 - **Higher plasma density**
 - **Sputtering instead of IVD**
 - **Pulse biasing**



Electroplated Al (Alumiplate™)

Alumiplate, Minneapolis
Deposited from organic solution

Alumiplate description

❑ Organic electroplate

- **Requires enclosed tank and plating line in inert environment**
 - Similar to vacuum processing but less
- **Al salts in toluene solution**
- **Reasonable throwing power**
 - Needs conformal or secondary electrodes for complex shapes, IDs
- **Frequently uses Ni strike for adhesion**
- **Recent development uses grit blasting and activation with no Ni strike**
 - Equivalent adhesion
- **Metallic strike needed for insulators such as composites**
- **Coating thickness 0.0001 – 0.001"**
 - Usually 0.0003 – 0.0005"
- **Conversion coat (traditionally chromate) for best corrosion performance (as with all other Cd alternative)**



Advantages and limitations

Advantages

- ❑ **“Drop-in” replacement**
- ❑ **Able to coat complex shapes**
- ❑ **Higher quality coating than as-deposited IVD AL**
- ❑ **Suitable for components, connectors, fasteners (with dry lube)**
- ❑ **Directly compatible with Al skins**
- ❑ **Can be anodized for better wear and abrasion**

Limitations

- ❑ **Size limited**
 - **Landing gear about 3’ long**
 - **Limited by current bath size**
 - **Appears scalable**
- ❑ **Requires dry lube for threads to prevent galling**
- ❑ **Sole source is Alumiplate, Minneapolis**
 - **Willing to license, but no current licensees**
 - **Not yet available in Europe**
- ❑ **High capital cost**
- ❑ **Toluene bath not suitable for DoD depot use**
- ❑ **Cannot brush plate Al repair**
 - **Can brush plate Sn-Zn to repair Al**

Data available

A great deal of data becoming available as a result of ongoing JSF and Army testing. Rowan is currently putting together a report on the technology – available by year's end

Electrical connectors

- ❑ **Meets all tests for qualification on connector shells (MIL-DTL-38999K testing)**
 - **Al and C-fiber/PEEK composite**
 - **Corrosion, conductivity stability in salt fog**
 - **Mate/unmate testing (wear, torque, conductivity)**
 - **No insulating corrosion products**
- ❑ **Amphenol has now assigned part numbers for commonly-used AlumiPlated aerospace connectors**

Other issues

❑ Repairability

- **Al can be repaired by brush plating Sn-Zn after suitable activation (Boeing)**
- **Can also be repaired with brush-on SermaTel**

❑ Anodizing

- **Can be anodized, leaving Al layer beneath anodize layer**
- **Will improve wear and abrasion, but hard coating on soft underlay not a good high load wear surface**

❑ Any form of Al avoids Cd embrittlement

- **Very bad form of embrittlement**
- **Can occur when aborted takeoff heats brake discs and nearby landing gear components**

Developments needed

- ❑ **Non-toluene solution needed for depot use**
 - **Present chemistry cannot be used in depots**
- ❑ **Additional sources for plating service**
- ❑ **Additional embrittlement testing**
- ❑ **Well-defined brush plate or other repair**
 - **Both for OEM and MRO use**

Other ways to deposit Al

❑ Arc or flame spray

- Used on some Bombardier aircraft
- Thick coating (0.001 – 0.003")
- Rough
- Al-Zn arc spray used on support equipment, radar towers, bombs

❑ CVD

- Generally high temperature
- Used for cooling passages in hot section blades
- AFRL SERDP project approved for FY 04

❑ Slurry Al – developed by Liburdi Engineering

- High temperature heat treat
- For hot section turbine blades (oxidation resistance)



SermeTel®

Metal-filled ceramics from SermaTech

SermeTel

- ❑ **Al flakes in ceramic matrix**
- ❑ **Brush or spray on**
- ❑ **Older formulations contain Cr^{6+}**
- ❑ **Heat treat 375-700°F**
 - **Hard, glassy coating**
- ❑ **Grit blast to uncover Al**

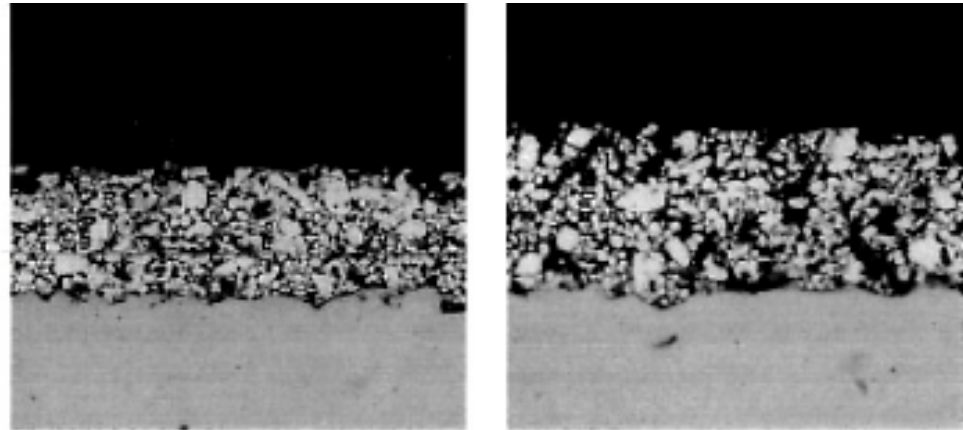


Figure 17. SermeTel aluminum-ceramic coating cross sections 500x. Left chromate-containing coating; right chromium-free coating.

Applications

- ❑ **Used in turbine engines**
 - **Cases and discs**
- ❑ **Landing gear in some older aircraft (commercial)**
- ❑ **F-22**
 - **Extensive use of SermeTel coatings on landing gear and other systems**
 - **See Baltimore meeting on Materials Substitution for P2 in Advanced Aircraft (2002)**

Advantages and limitations

Advantages

- ❑ **Simple spray or paint**
 - Can be used for repair
- ❑ **Hard coating**
 - Abrasion resistant

Note: There are now some other similar coatings on the market

Limitations

- ❑ **Sole source**
 - Licensing to major users only (e.g. Goodrich)
 - Others (inc. depots) must send to SermaTech
 - Very high cost
- ❑ **Requires heat treat**
 - Can be low enough T for HSS
- ❑ **Embrittlement from acids in formulation**
 - When using 984/985 HE on A100 for F-22
 - New formulation, not yet tested or approved
- ❑ **Contains chromates**
 - New non-chromate formulations now available

Data available

Little publicly available data



Zn-Ni electroplate

Applications

- ❑ **Boeing uses acid Zn-Ni**
 - **Restricted to UTS < 220 ksi because of embrittlement issues**
- ❑ **Oklahoma City ALC**
 - **Replaced Cd and TiCd with brush Cd, Zn-Ni and IVD in 1991**

Advantages and limitations

Advantages

- ❑ **Aqueous electroplate**
 - **Easier application in open tanks**
- ❑ **Qualified process**
- ❑ **Tank and brush plate**

Limitations

- ❑ **Alloy chemistry**
 - **Difficult to ensure reproducibility and uniformity, especially on complex shapes**
- ❑ **Embrittlement**

Data available

Data available from Boeing, JGPP report

<http://www.jgpp.com/projects/cadmium/jtr.html>

<http://www.materialoptions.com/w2g/cgi/kmcgi.exe?O=DIR0000000I6D&V=0>

Developments needed

- ❑ **Extension to high strength steels**
 - **New JTP for HSS under way – Boeing, JGPP**
- ❑ **Brush plating**
 - **Is Zn-Ni a good repair for IVD or electroplated Al?**

High strength stainless steel

**S-53 – new steel developed by QuesTek
Innovations LLC**

Advantages and limitations

Advantages

- ❑ **No coating to come off**
- ❑ **Eliminates corrosion**
 - **Primary cause of landing gear overhaul and parts condemnation**
- ❑ **Avoids SCC**
 - **Primary mechanism for major landing gear failure**

Limitations

- ❑ **Cannot be used uncoated against Al**
- ❑ **More expensive than 300M**
 - **A bit less than cost of A100**

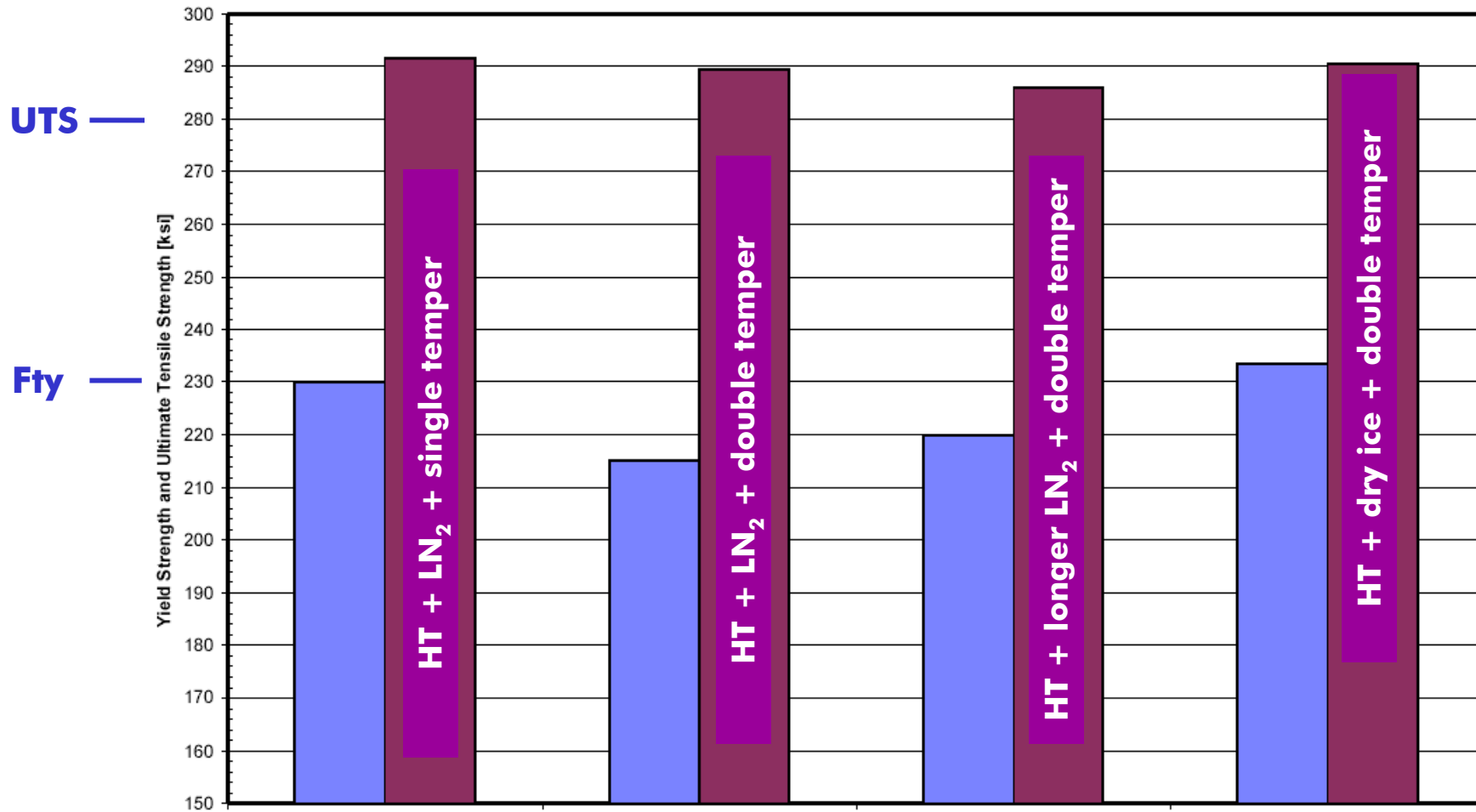
Developments needed

- ❑ **Full validation of properties and performance**
- ❑ **Development of materials database**
- ❑ **Licensing to steel producers so commercially available**
 - **QuesTek's intent is licensing to several steel companies (QuesTek is a steel developer, not a producer)**

Data available

**Extensive data will become available
over next 2 years from ESTCP program**

HSSS properties



Current status

- ❑ **Appears to be mechanically equivalent to 300M but much better fracture strength and SCC**
- ❑ **Being tested and validated at Hill AFB**
- ❑ **Work to be complete in 3005**
- ❑ **Will obtain data needed for qualification**
 - **Not MIL Handbook 5 (requires 10 heats at \$300,000/heat)**
 - **Will do three heats to 20,000 lb**
 - **Then use AIM method (Accelerated Insertion of Materials) to interpolate between and extend lab data using modeling data**

Conclusion on Cd alternatives

- ❑ **Al is the best overall option, but deposition methods are not straight “drop-in”**
 - **Electroplated Al looking increasingly good for OEMs**
 - **If adopted broadly, what about depot repair?**
 - **Non-toluene electroplate? IVD + sputtering?**
- ❑ **High strength stainless exciting new development**
 - **Will be 2 or 3 years before it is fully qualified at Ogden**
 - **Even then, no MIL Handbook 5 numbers**
 - **Modeling will tell us more about this steel than we know about most others**

